gallon was imposed on Port wine in casks; while, on the red wines of several other countries, when imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per galmanufacture of the kingdom and possessions of ting treaties with foreign nations, a treasury cir- what is meant by a revenue standard, the maxiwine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed minish, or prohibit altogether, the importation of tution in their place of ud valorem duties, as the suance of appropriations made by law. that the excess of duties which had been collected any given article, and thereby lessen or destroy fairest and most equitable indirect tax which on such wine, should be refunded. By virtue of the revenue which, at lower rates, would be deri- cau be imposed. By the ad valorem principle, all the minimum price at which the public lands provided that all imitations of Port, or any other revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inwines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the support of government. If Congress levy the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the a duty, for revenue of one per cent on a given arproduction of France, are imported to some extent ticle, it will produce a given amount of money to The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same cords of the General Land Office it appears into the United States; and the government of that the treasury, and will incidentally and necessarily rate. A system of ad valorem revenue duties. that, of the public lands remaining unsold in country now claims that, under a correct construcafford protection, or advantage, to the amount of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty be raised to ten per cent. it will produce a greater unequal and unjust, that French imitations of money, and afford greater protection. Port wine should be subjected to a duty of fifteen If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-nve, or thirty business. It is believed that such a system, strictcents, while the more valuable article from Portugal should pay a duty of only six cents per gallon.

If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-nve, or inity per cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derimanufacturing interests on a stable footing, and ved from it is found to be increased, the protection I the efore recommend to Congress such legisla- or advantage will also be increased; but if it be inure to their permanent advantage; while it will, tion as may be necessary to correct the inequality. raised to thirty-one per cent., and it is found that as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the

Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas.—
This was a liquidated debt, ascertained to be due to Texas when an independent State. Her acceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by the United States does not discharge or invalidate the United States it is beyond that point, and, as they increase the during the United States it is to reduced prices to settlers and cultivaters in limited cultivaters in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the United States it is to reduced prices to settlers and cultivaters in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced provided, that "no money shall be drawn from the United States it is to reduced prices to settlers and cultivaters in limited quantities. If graduated and reduced prices to settlers and cultivaters in li the claim. I recommend that provision be made merely.

sioner to the United States, his health has been Government.

rnd thirty-four dollars for domestic consumption. dustry" of the others. The exports for the same year were of the value If these views be correct, it remains to inquire derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five "domestic industry," by taxing other branches. hundred and twenty-right thousand one hundred By the introduction of minimums, or assumed and twelve dollars and seventy cents; from sales and false values, and by the imposition of specific

paid on the first of October last, was seventeen creases his profits, it does not benefit the operamillions seventy-five thousand four hundred and tives or laborers in his employment, whose wages payments of the public debt would have been necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used Sectretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 21st, of finer quality and higher price, for of luxury 1841, and of April 15th, 1842, and March 3d, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly

A few years ago, our whole national debt grow- as may be practicable, equally protected by it. ing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with \_ The government in theory knows no distinction Great Britain, was extinguished, and we presented of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great some favors and privileges which all others may and growing people who had fully discharged ev- not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious has been contracted; and small as it is, in com- upon the great and unchanging principles of jusparison with the similar burdens of most other tice and equity, conscious that if administered in nations, it should be extinguished at the earliest the spirit in which the they were conceived, they practicable period. Should the state of the coun- would be felt only by the benefits which they diftry permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations fused, and would secure for themselves a defence in

The late President, in his annual message of the revenue produced at that rate is less than at great interests of the country the incidental protec-December last, recommended an appropriation to satisfy the claims of the Texan government against The precise point in the ascending scale of duties Such a system, when once firmly established, the United States, which had been previously ad- at which it is ascertained from experience that the would be permanent, and not be subject to the justed, so far as the powers of the Executive ex- revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty constant complaints, agitations, and changes which tend. These claims arose out of the act of dis- which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of col- must ever occur, when duties are not laid for rev- able at the minimum price at which they are arming a body of Texan troops under the command lecting money for the support of government. To enue, but for the "protection merely" of a favored permitted to be sold, so long as large territoof Major Snively, by an officer in the service of raise the duties higher than that point, and there- interest. the United States, acting under the orders of our by diminish the amount collected, is to levy them In the deliberations of Congress on this subject, portions have not been selected are annually therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the nue is increased by such increase of duty, they crowned with the happiest consequences. customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas.— are within the revenue standard. When they go By the constitution of the United States it is sent minimum rate, confining the sales at the

ro on his passage, the state of his health had be- ment would require. Nor does it follow that the The safe keeping of the public money should be attendants, he returned to the United States early horizontal rate. Some articles will bear a much under like responsibility and control. It is not to in the month of October last. Commodore Bid- higher revenue duty than others. Below the max- be imagined that the framers of the constitution dle, commanding the East India squadron, pro- imum of the revenue standard, Congress may and could have intended that a treasury should be creceeded on his voyage in the Columbus, and was ought to discriminate in the rates imposed, taking ated as a place of deposit and safekeeping of the charged by the commissioner with the duty of ex- care so to adjust them on different articles, as to public money which was irresponsible to the govchanging with the proper authorities the ratifica produce in the aggregate, the amount which, when ernment. The first Congress under the constitutions of the treaty lately concluded with the Em- added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may lion, by the act of the 2d September, 1789, "to peror of China. Since the return of the commis- be needed to pay the economical expenses of the establish the Treasury Department," provided for

belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his the taxing power, and for purposes of revenue may ted States," and "at all times to submit to the Sec-Unfortunately, differences continue to exist a certain articles altogether, and permit their impor- either of them, the inspection of the monies in his title may have been extinguished at the time youd the Rocky mountains. Two expeditions mong some of the nations of S. America, which, tation free of duty. On others they may impose following our example, have established their In- low duties. In these classes should be embraced dependence, while in others, internal dissensions such articles of necessity as are in general use, and prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should especially such as are consumed by the laborer and be warmly enlisted for their welfare; that we should the poor, as well as by the wealthy citizen. Care of the public money, is manifest from the fact that, lie auction, commands a higher price than the third expedition; but it is not expected that desire that all controversies between them should should be taken that all the great interests of the at that time there was no national bank, and but minimum rate established by law. The set- this arduous service will be completed in seabe amicably adjusted, and their governments ad- country, including manufactures, agriculture, comministered in a manner to protect the rights and merce, navigation and the mechanic arts, should, in the country. Their employment as deposito- rarely able to secure their homes and improve- congress at the present session, trary, however, to our settled policy, to interfere ges from the incidental protection which a just in their controversies, whether external or internal system of revenue duties may afford. Taxation, I have thus adverted to all the subjects connec- direct or indirect, is a burden, and it should be so ted with our foreign relations, to which I deem it imposed as to operate as equally as may be, on all necessary to call your attention. Our policy is classes, in the proportion of their ability to bear it. not only peace with all, but good will towards all To make the taxing power an actual benefit to the Powers of the earth. While we are just to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the all, we require that all shall be just to us. Ex- others beyond their proportion, and would be mancepting the differences with Mexico and Great ifestly unjust. The terms "protection to domes-Britain, our relations with all civilized nations are tic industry," are of popular import; but they of the most satisfactory character. It is hoped that should apply under a just system to all the various purposes. The late Bank of the United States in this enlightened age, these differences may be branches of industry in our country. The farmer proved to be faithless. The State banks which or planter who toils yearly in his field, is engaged The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual re- in "domestic industry," and is as much entitled to few years ago, with millions of public money in port to Congress, will communicate a full statement have his labor "protected," as the manufacturer, of the condition of our finances. The imports for the the man of commerce, the navigator, or the me- to bankruptcy, and the public credit seriously imfiscal year ending on the thirtieth June last, were chanic, who are engaged also in "domestic indusof the value of one hundred and seventeen millions try" in their different pursuits. The joint labors two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred of all these classes constitute the aggregate of the and sixty-four dollars, of which the amount expor- "domestic industry" of the nation, and they are ted was fifteen millions three hundred and forty- equally entitled to the nation's "protection." No six thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars - one of them can justly claim to be the exclusive leaving a balance of one hundred and one million recipients of "protection," which can only be afnine hundred and seven thousand seven hundred forded by increasing burdens on the "dom stic in-

of one hundred and fourteen millions six hundred how far the tariff act of 1842 is consistent with and forty-six thousand six hundred and six dollars them. That many of the provisions of that act -of which, the amount of domestic articles was are in violation of the cardinal principles here laid ninety-nine millions two hundred and ninety-nine down, all must concede. The rates of duty imthousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. posed by it on some articles, are prohibitory, and The receipts into the treasury during the same on others so high as greatly to diminish importayear were twenty nine millions seven hundred and tions, and to produce a less amount of revenue sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three than would be derived from lower rates. They dollars and fifty-six cents, of which, there were operate as "protection merely," to one branch of

of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thou- duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of sand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and 1842, in its practical operations on different clasfrom incidental and miscollaneous sources, one ses and pursuits, are seen and felt. Many of hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred the oppressive duties imposed by it under the opand ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The eration of these principles, range from one per expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine cent. to more than two hundred per cent. They millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand are prohibitory on some articles, and partially so two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight on others, and bear most heavily on articles of cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and common necessity, and but lightly on articles of eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and payment of the public debt. The balance in the the poorer classes who are least able to bear it, treasury on the first of July last, was seven mil- while it protects capital and exempts the rich from lions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three paying their just proportion of the taxation requirhundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents. ed for the support of government. While it protects The amount of the public debt remaining un- the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and inforty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further have not been increased by it. Articles of prime made, in anticipation of the period of its reim- by the masses of the people, are, in many instanbursement under the authority conferred upon the ces, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and power. In view of such a contingency, it was those of all other pursuits except the captalist who deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an a- has made his investments in manufactures. All mount unusually large for ordinary purposes. the great interests of the country are not, as nearly

interpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply the hearts of the people, more powerful than stan all the moneys in the treasury as they accrue be ding armies, and all the means and appliances inyoud what is required for the appropriations by vented to sustain governments founded in injus-Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of tice and oppression.

ton was imposed. This debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the imposed and intended to be a violation of our treaty with that Power, which permanent, and of the expediency and necessity in other respects to perform their duties. To say in other respects to perform their duties. To say in other respects to perform their duties. To say in other respects to perform their duties. To say in other respects to perform their duties. To say in other respects to perform their duties.

the like article being the growth, produce, or man-discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on car. On the contrary, I desire to see them prosperous, tions, not appointed by them, nor responsible to dingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the within the revenue standard, and be made with burdens on other interests. The advantage under petent for self-government. intention of Congress, expressed in a proviso to the view to raise money for the support of govthe tariff act itself, that nothing therein contained the triment.

within the revenue standard, and be made with other interests. The advantage under any system of indirect taxation, even within the revenue standard, must be in favor of the manurevenue standard, must be in favor of the manushould be so enstrued as to interfere with subsis- important to understand distinctly facturing interest; and of this no other interest will money shall be kept, I desire that adequate

amount of money, and afford greater protection. profits as can be derived from any other regular

government; and the forcible entry into the custom for protection merely, and not for revenue. As it is hoped that a spirit of mutual concession and brought into market by the government.house at Bryarly's landing, on Red river, by cer- long, then, as Congress may gradually increase compromise between conflicting interests may pre- With the view to the sale and settlement of tain citizens of the United States, and taking away the rate of duty on a given article, and the reve- vail, and that the result of their labors may be these inferior lands, I recommend that the

the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his much improved, and he entertains the confident In levying a tariff of duties, Congress exercise duty to receive and keep the monies of the Uniselect the objects of taxation. They may exempt retary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or

time employed, it was from motives of supposed to compete with them in the market.

money, and been thereby made in effect the treas- the improvements of the settlers, at the mini- life are gaining ground among them. ury, the government can have no guaranty that it can command the use of its own money for public were afterwards employed, were faithless. But a their keeping, the government was brought almost paired, because of their inability or indisposition to pay, on demand, to the public creditors, in the ony currency recognised by the constitution. Their failure occurred in a period of peace, and great inconvenience and loss were suffered by the public eign war, that inconvenience and loss would have aggrandizement of our country. been much greater, and might have resulted in ex-

to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and paid out to the creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked, while the amount of the constitutional currencv left in circulation would be enlarged, by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the banks themselves would in conse-

quence, be found in a safer and sounder condition. itories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspensions, and inordinate desire for gain, or other causes, they

the public money, whithout any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. I cannot doubt that such a treasury as was contemplated by the con-

revenue standard, must be in favor of the manu- constitutional treasury, in which the public provision be made by law for its safety, and cular was issued on the 16th of July, 1844 which, mum of which should not be exceeded in the rates I recommend to Congress the abolition of the that all executive discretion or control over it among other things, declared the duty on the Port of duty imposed. It is conceled, and experience minimum principle, or assumed, arbitrary, and shall be removed, except such as may be ne-

> Under our present land system, limiting subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight housand six hundred and forty-four acres for more than fifteen years: seventy-three millions seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres for more than ten years; and one hundred and six millions one hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for more than five years. Much the largest portion of these lands will continue to be unsaleries of lands from which the more valuable price he graduated and reduced below the preor lands will be sold for their real value while the Indian tribes in those distant region

individuals, or be used for private purposes. When ready to obey the call of their country, and to vailed, and still prevail, among them.

Banks which hold the public money are often The present system of managing the mine- It is especially to be observed, that notwith- partments for his examination and decision. The tempted by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, ral lands of the United States is believed to standing the union of so considerable a force, judiciary has so augmented by the extension of our terincrease their circulation, and thus stimulate, if be radically defective. More than a million no act was committed that even the jealounot produce a spirit of speculation and extravaof acres of the public lands, supposed to consy of an irritated power could construe as an
as greatly to increase his labors and responsibilities. gance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to tain lead and other minerals, have been reserved from sale, and numerous leases upon them the squadron and his officers, in strict conformative departments, with such subordinate officers, promity with their instructions, holding themulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be not only unprofitable to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if that at all our foreign stations the honor of continued, lay the foundation of much future our flag has been maintained, and that, generdifficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount of rents received by the government happy to add, that the display of maritime force which was required by the government of the lessees. Sentitive, and should be the more ready to add the lessees and sounder confidence of the lessees. According to the official records, the lessees. According to the official records, the lessees. According to the official records, the lessees amount of rents received by the government lature should consider himself as their mental transport and transport of the lessees. It is a sentitive and should be the more ready to add the lessees. It is a sentitive and should be the more ready to a sentitive and should be the more ready. and defalcations, to which, overissues, overtrading, superintendents, agents, clerks, and incidental expenses, were twenty-six thousand one are required. are constantly exposed. The Secretary of the hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; The commerce of the United States, and I trust it may not be deemed inappropriate to the oc. Treasury has in all cases, when it was practicable, the income being less than one-fourth of the with it the navigating interest, have steadily casion for me to dwell for a noment on the memory of taken collateral security for the amount which expenses. To this pecuniary loss may be and rapidly increased since the organization the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. they hold, by the pledge of the United States, or such of the States as were in good credit. Some consequence of the destruction of timber, and are now second to but one Power in the world, the summer that is gone by, has descended to the tomb. The enjoyment of contemplating, at the advanced age of near four score years, the happy condition of his course, who are now second to but one Power in the world, try, cheered the last hours of Andrew Jackson, who are of the deposite banks have given this description of the careless and wasteful manner of working and at no distant day we shall probably be insecurity and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking of the moneys of the government from banking vidual citizens, producing irritation and exportant interests protection with our ships of distributed in the great highways of trade. institutions is indispensible for the safety of the citement in the mineral region, and involving war, distributed in the great highways of trade ed to establish and defend. His great deeds had secure ed to him the affections of his fellow-citizens, and it was funds of the government and the rights of the peo- the government in heavy additional expenditional ery obligation. Since that time, the existing debt has been contracted; and small as it is in commade by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money whithout any whithout any whithout any mains unchanged. These lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the public money whithout any whithout any mains unchanged and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the public money whithout any mains unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the superintendence and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the superintendence and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the superintendence and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the superintendence and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the superintendence and care of the War the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. These lands are now unchanged as a secure depository for the present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. The present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. The present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. The present system of leasing these lands are now unchanged. The present system of leasing the present system of leasing the present system of leasing the present system

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Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the people should be time Powers of the principal manipulation of the treasury of the people created by law, and be time Powers of the world. A disc regard to the second page and two in the House of Representatives, and that the tariff act of 1842 time Powers of the world. A disc regard to the covering once more the lofty position which it was passed by a majority of one vote in the Senate and two in the House of Representatives, and that and be in the custody of agents of the people choose the people choose and two in the House of Representatives, and that and be in the custody of agents of the people choose to the people choose and two in the House of Representatives, and that and be in the custody of agents of the people choose the people choose and two in the House of Representatives, and the serving to the government, and the people choose the people choose the people choose and two in the House of Representatives, and the serving to the government and two in the House of the people choose the people choose and two in the House of Representatives, and the serving to the government and two in the House of the people choose the people choose and two in the House of the people choose and two in the House of the people choose and two in the House of the people choose and two in the House of the people choose are the people choose and pressed their determination to aid in its modifica- and oaths, and who are subject to severe putter, them, at the minimum price which may be es-

within our limits or upon our borders. I in- are now under shelter and in a state of good objects of national interest.

of the army itself.

Texas, should they be required.

the commanding general thought it necessary ley of that mighty river and its tributaries.

public money should be kept from the period of and third term to lower rates, a large portion the advancing nearly to the possession of dy, as they have been ready in times past, to rush with the north alacrity, at the coll of their country, to her defence. This It does not follow that Congress should levy the collection until needed for public uses. In the of these lands would be purchased and many the Hudson's Bay Company in the north, The commissioner appointed to China during highest duty on all art cles of import which they collection and disbursement of the public money worthy citizens, who are unable to pay high- and a part as far as the South Pass of the harbors, and inland seas, nor protest our commerce on the the special session of the Senate in March last, shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the U. shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the U. The exhibition of this mulitary force among directly responsible to it, and under its control.—

Considering an increased naval force, and especially directly responsible to it, and under its control.—

The exhibition of this mulitary force among of the control of the exhibition of this mulitary force among of the control of the exhibition of this mulitary force among of the control of the exhibition of this mulitary force among of the control of the exhibition of this mulitary force among of the exhibition of this mulitary force among of the exhibition o the special session of the Senate in March last, will bear within the revenue standard; for such no agencies have ever been employed by law, ex- er rates, could purchase homes for themselves Rocky mountains, and the head waters of the Considering an increased need to be a senate in March last, will bear within the revenue standard; for such no agencies have ever been employed by law, excome so critical, that, by the advice of his medical duties on all articles should be at the same, or a confided to a public treasury created by law, and the States in which they lie will be freed from the connectles held with them by the commanthe inconvenience, if not injustice, to which ders of the expeditions, it is believed, will

they are subjected, in consequence of the U. have a salutary influence in restraining them States continuing to own large quantities of from hostilities among themselves, and mainpublic lands within their borders not liable to faining friendly relations between them and the taxation for the support of their local govern- United States. An interesting account of one extent, to all those who have settled, or may mont, of the corps of topographical and peers. hereafter settle, on the public lands, whether has been employed since ical in exploring surveyed or unsurveyed, to which the Indian the country west of the Mississippi, and beof settlement. It h s been found by experi- have already been brought to a close, and the That banks, national or state, could not have ence, that in consequence of combinations of reports of that scientific and enterprising offitreasury spoken of in the constitution, as keepers quantity of the public lands, when sold at pub- able information. He is now engaged in a

promote the prosperity of their people. It is con- as far as may be practicable, derive equal advanta- ries was at first resorted to to a limited extent, but ments at the public sales at that rate; because Our relations with the Indian tribes are of manently, in place of the treasury of the constitutively command, and their superior ability to ing them to a country designed for their pertion. When they were afterwards from time to purchase, render it impossible for the settler manent residence, west of the Mississippi, and tage. without the limits of the organized States and By putting down all competition, these com- territories, is better appreciated by them than of lines of mail steamers between this and foreign coun-Our experience has shown, that when banking binations of capitalists and speculators are usu- it was a few years ago; while education is tries. The importance of this service commends itself corporations have been the keepers of the public ally enabled to purchase the lands, including now attended to, and the habits of civilized

mum price of the government, and either turn | Serious difficulties of long standing continue vernment. It is to the enterprise and perse- ties between them have heretofore proved unhardships attending the settlement of a new gress. I will at an early period of your settlement emigrants who, in the course of a few years, tion, accompanied with an exposition of the treme public calamity. The public money should our population are more patriotic than the them respectfully, and to put and end, if nosnot be mingled with the private funds of banks or hardy and brave men of the frontier, or more sible, to the dissentions which have long pre-

The public money is converted into banking capi- secured, at the minimum price of the public suggestions, having for their object the in- ferred to the Attorney General. tal, and is used and loaned out for the private lands, in the humble bomes which they have crease of its efficiency, and a greater economy profit of bank stock holders; and when called for, improved by their labor. With this end in its management. During the past year the never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government. low and moderate rates.

Is the true policy of the government to short has often formed one squadron under our flag was readily concentrated in the Gulf of Mexical and placed beyond the control of the government. low and moderate rates. for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844 was force which was required by the events of the sentative, and should be the more ready to give otten-\$6,354 74, while the expenses of the system summer, has been made wholly within the ponsible to them. I recommend that a liberal and geneduring the same period, including salaries of usual appropriations for the service of the lother. I shall be even discovered in relation

such a treasury as was contemplated by the constitution, should be independent of all banking perintendence and management of the Gene- tion of war steamers in great and increasing

to the world the benefits of self-government, some of those who felt themselves constrained, unin developing all the sources of national prosperity, owes to mankind the permanent example of a

some of those who felt themselves, according to the government, who are directly responsible constitution; agents who are directly responsible to the government, who are under adequate bonds to vote in its favor, proclaimed its defects, and exty, owes to mankind the permanent example of a to vote in its lavor, proclaimed its detects, and exnation free from the blighting influence of a pubpressed their determination to aid in its modificaand oaths, and who are subject to severe punishtended to resident miners and settlers upon tion of vessels of this descriptions than ours. a violation of our treaty with that Power, which provides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article the growth, produce, or of America of any article the growth, produce, or of America of any article the growth, produce, or of America of any article the growth, produce, or of America of any article the growth, produce, or of America of any article the growth, produce, or of the present situation and respect to the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the transmission of intelligence, and to the that the people or their government are incompeted to the people or their government are incompeted to the people or their government are cessary expenses of government. Congress may, fication of the act of 1842, I am far from enter-Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, taining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers, chashiers, and our relation with the various Indian tribes als for ship building, have been collected, and the like article being the glowth, production, while iron steamers can be built wite your attention to the suggestions contain- preservation, while iron steamers can be built ed in that report, in relation to these prominent with great facility in various parts of the Union. The use of iron as a material, espe-When orders were given during the past cially in the construction of steamers, which summer for concentrating a military force on can enter with safety many of the harborn the western frontier of Texas, our troops were along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of widely dispersed, and in small detachments, greater draught, and the practicability of conoccupying posts remote from each other .- structing them in the interior, strongly recom-The prompt and expeditious manner in which mends that liberal appropriations should be an army, embracing more than half our peace made for this important object. Whatever establishment, was drawn together on an emer- may have been our policy in the earliest staanother clause in the same section of the act, it is provided that all imitations of Port, or any other prov of these orders, as well as upon the discipline merce comparatively small, our resources limited, our population sparse and scarcely ex-To be in strength to protect and defend the tending beyond the limits of the original thirpeople and territories of Texas, in the event teen States, that policy must be essentially Mexico should commence hostilities, or in- different now that we have grown from three vade her territory with a large army, which to more than twenty millions of people-that she threatened, I authorised the general assigned to the command of the army of octa-pation to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Tex- ly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our an territory, and which could most expedi- long line of coast on the ocean and on the tiously furnish them, if, in his opinion, a lar- lakes, can be successfully defended against ger force than that under his command and foreign aggression by means of fortifications the auxiliary aid which, under like circum- alone. These are essential at important comstances, he was authorised to receive from mercial and military points, but our chief reliance for this object must be on a well organ-The contingency upon which the exercise ized, efficient navy. The benefits resulting of this authority depended, has not occurred. from such a navy are not confined to the At-The circumstances under which two compa- lantic States. The productions of the interior nies of State artillery from the city of New which seek a market abroad, are directly de-Orleans were sent into Texas, and mustered pendent on the safety and freedom of our into the service of the United States, are fully commerce. The occupation of the Balle he stated in the report of the Secretary of War. low New Orleans by a house force would I recommend to Congress that provision be embarrass, if not stagnate, the whole export made for the payment of these troops, as well trade of the Mississippi, and affect the value as a small number of Texan volunteers, whom of the agricultural products of the entire val-

ed and meressing naval power of other nations, of importance as regards our salety, and the great and he subject to the lavorable considera ion of Congress. The report of the Postmester General herewith com-unicated, contains a detailed statement of the opera-

tions of his department during the past year. It will be seen that the income four postages will fall short of he seen that the income f om postages will fall short of he expendences for the year between one and two mil-United States. An interesting account of one thous of dollars. This deficiency has been caused by the of these excursions accompanies the report of reduction of the rates of postage, which was made by the act of the third of March last. No principle has been I recommend the continuance of the policy the Secretary of War. Under the directions more generally acquiesced in by the people than that of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal of the War Department, Provet Captain Fre- this department should su tain itself by limiting its exas I think they ought, it will be necessary either to curbeen intended to be used as a substitute for the purchasers and other causes, a very small cer have furnished much interesting and value service, and the additional facilities which will be detailment as will materially reduce the present expendiof the public money, is manifest from the fact that, at that time there was no national bank, and but three or four State banks of limited capital existed the public lands are, however, but the public lands are the present expenditure. meet the expenditures of the department. I invite the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Post-maswith no avowed intention of continuing them per- these combinations, by means of the capital a favorable character. The policy of remov- modification of the late law may be made as will yield sufficient revenue without further calls on the treasury and with very little change in the present rates of pos-

Departments has greatly increased. In some respects, mum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes, or extort from them, to distract the several parties into which the genous, and many of these might be transferred from according to their ability to pay, double or Cherokees are unhappily divided. The ef- one to another with advantage to the public interest. A quadruple the amount paid for them to the goverance of the hardy pioneers of the West, successful; and there remains no probability division of the public business, will not probably occur. The most important duties of the State Department rewho penetrate the wilderness with their fami- that this desirable object can be accomplished late to our foreign affairs. By the great enlargement of lies, suffer the dangers, the privations, and without the aid of further legislation by con the family of nations, the increase of our commerce, and country, and prepare the way for the body of sion, present the subject for your considera- In its pre-ent organization, many duties of a domestic nature, and consisting of details, are d volved on the usually follow them, that we are, in a great complaints and claims of the several parties the foreign department of the government, and may profrom it. Had the country been involved in a for- degree, indebted for the rapid extension and into which the nation is divided, with a view perly be transferred to some other department. One of to the adoption of such measures by congress the Patent office, which, a few years since, was a subor-Experience has proved that no portion of as may enable the executive to do justice to denate clerkship, but has become a distinct bureau of it is placed in banks for safe-keeping, it is in effect defend her rights and her honor, whenever I refer you to the report of the secretary of to a board, of which the secretary of state is a member. loaned to them without interest, and is loaned by and by whatever enemy assailed. They should the navy for the present condition of that These questions are legal, and the connexion which now them upon interest to the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, and for grave the borrowers from them.— be protected from the grasping speculator, and branch of the national defence, may, with great propriety and advantage, be trans-In his last annual message to Congress, Mr. Madison (as was the case in 1837,) it may be in the pock- view, all vexatious or unnecessary restrictions officers and men have performed their duty in establishment." This recommendation was repeated by ets of the borrowers from the banks, instead of be- imposed upon them by the existing pre-emp- a- satisfactory manner. The orders which new General have been much increased within a few ing in the public treasury, contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could is the true policy of the government to afford

tion to their interests and wants, because he is not res-

o them. I shall be ever disposed to show a proper re-

shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you for the